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THE KEYSTONE

Defender

L. 1 No. 3

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

MAY 1952

It's Time to Stand Up

By J. WILLARD LORD
Eastern Area Director

IN CONSIDERING the problem of Civil Defense, I am reminded of an old friend who used to tell a story on himself on "being prepared." Back in the twenties he was Treasurer of one of General Motors Exports' South American operations, and he had a job on his hands. He was a little man, not more than 120 pounds; one day he had to fire an unscrupulous bully, so he called the fellow into his office and told him he was "through." Suddenly the bully reached across the desk and really clipped my friend as he sat in his chair. "After that experience," he commented, "I always stood up when I had to fire someone."

I wonder if we, the civilian population of this country, can afford to "sit down" today in dealing with a totally unethical, unscrupulous, and well-armed group without running the risk of getting knocked right off our chairs by a sudden, powerful, sneak attack?

How should we look at this problem of Civil Defense? Who should we listen to for advice, the amateur strategist who glibly states that if Stalin were going to strike he would have done so a year ago? The pessimist who figures all will be killed by the first bomb, so why do anything? Or shall we listen to the best military leaders in the country, men who have devoted their lives to these matters? If you are really ill, do you consult the corner druggist, with his stock of patent medicines, or do you get the best M.D. you can find?

The best information and advice I can get today is that it is time we "got off our chair" and stood up in preparation for whatever is coming. This means get behind Civil Defense.

(Continued on page 3)

Protection at Jones and Laughlin

PITTSBURGH'S INDUSTRIAL empire is well aware of the potential dangers in an atomic age. Labor and management are working side by side to minimize the effects of an attack upon our people and our economy. Mills, plants, and factories are training thousands of employees in first aid, in rescue work, in all phases of disaster relief.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. was among the first to realize the need for civil defense planning and preparation, and one of the first companies to do something about it. In order to do the job as quickly and efficiently as possible, the corporation appointed a full-time civil defense coordinator. He is W. R. Ramsey, formerly chief training director for the South Side Works. Although each mill has its own defense organization set up within the plant to conform with the individual problems, it is up to Mr. Ramsey to coordinate civil defense activities at company plants all over the country.

As an example of how the planning is done, the giant South Side Works of J. and L. has established a program that should serve as a model to those industries which are lagging in defense preparations. Here, civil defense has gone far beyond "paper planning." The stage is set. More than ten thousand employees are in training and ready to act. In every department, workers are being trained as wardens, or for rescue teams and other services. In every section of the plant, departmental drills for fire and emergency evacuation are held often enough to

(Continued on page 2)



Workers at J. and L. attend a first-aid course. The classroom is specially built and equipped for first-aid courses and also for training in fire-fighting.

THE BELL AND LIGHT SYSTEM

INSTALLATION of the new "bell and light" instantaneous air raid warning system of the State Council of Civil Defense has begun. This automatic system is designed to carry air raid warning signals from the U. S. Air Force's keypoint warning centers to principal towns and cities of the State within a few seconds. Ten to fifteen minutes are now required to spread the warning by the combination radio and chain-telephoning system now in use. In the event of attack, the minutes saved by the bell and light system could mean the difference between life and death for many Pennsylvanians.

Simply put, the bell and light system consists of a small number of special, telephone-like sending dials, connected with hundreds of special outlet boxes. Instead of numbers, each dial has four "color holes," yellow, blue, red, and white. Each outlet has four colored lights, together with a bell wired to produce four distinct types of ring. When yellow is dialed at the sending point, the yellow lights in the outlet boxes go on and the bells sound the "yellow ring"; the same is true for the other colors. (Blue is a reserve color, to be used for testing and other special purposes.)

The system's sending dials will be located in the State's keypoint warning centers. The outlet boxes will be placed in civil defense centers, police and fire hqs, and other essential points in cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth. When an Air Force alert signal—yellow, red, or white—is received at the keypoint, the operator will dial the proper color on the sending dial, and the corresponding lights and bells in all outlet boxes will immediately go on, and also ring.

Developed in the famed Bell Company laboratories, the bell and light instantaneous warning system is de-

signed to provide the utmost in reliability. Being operated by special batteries located in various telephone company headquarters, operation of the system is not dependent on commercial power sources. To further increase reliability, the network's connecting wire lines are under continuous automatic test, which immediately flashes notice of any breaks in the circuits. Since the warning bells and lights will operate only when activated by dial pulses, false alarms due to equipment failures are impossible. Finally, special bulbs for the lights practically eliminate all chance of burn-outs.

The first portion of the bell-and-light system, a seven-county hook-up in the south-central part of the State, is now nearing completion. Meanwhile, preliminary engineering activities are underway in other parts of the Commonwealth. Completion date for statewide installation is expected to be early 1953.

JONES AND LAUGHLIN

(Continued from page 1)

teach each man his job. Rescue work, including first aid and care of stretcher cases, is all part of the routine. The drills are conducted calmly and efficiently because every worker knows that it is the well-trained man who reacts intelligently to danger.

First aid supplies in the plant hospital are always rigidly checked and kept up to standard; now an additional three months' supply is stored safely under ground. Frequent fire drills, with emphasis on fighting fires caused by atomic weapons, add to the duties of the workers, but their morale is so good, and the feeling of necessity so urgent, that the extra tasks are willingly performed. Shelters are clearly marked and signs throughout the plant point the way to safety areas well equipped with fire extinguishers, stretchers, and a short wave radio

PITTSBURGH AND PHILA. TO HAVE CD SHOW

A MOBILE exhibit which has been covering the whole United States in three large convoys will stop in Philadelphia from June 6-13, at the Commercial Museum; and in Pittsburgh from June 18-24, at the Armory. All CD personnel in the areas surrounding these cities are urged to make a special effort to see ALERT AMERICA and to take as many others as possible.

The exhibits consist of 13 units including 3-dimensional scenes illustrating peace and wartime uses of atomic power; biological and psychological warfare; and sabotage, as well as scenes showing how these threats to American ideals can be met by effective Civil Defense. Each convoy includes one of the new rescue trucks manned by a crew to demonstrate the tools. The exhibits include motion pictures and a variety of dramatic action dioramas.

"Our Cities Must Fight"

Another 16 mm. sound film has been released by FCDA; like the previous official FCDA films, it runs for ten minutes, and costs \$17.50.

The purpose of this film is to show the necessity for people to "stand fast"; that mass evacuation of cities is not advisable. It shows traffic jams hindering the work of CD personnel; it shows Europeans leaving their homes, then wanting to return as soon as possible, and again interfering with military operations. It stresses the need for able-bodied citizens to stay in the cities to put out the fires, take care of the casualties, and keep the industries going. The interdependence of people is pointed out. If there is real danger, then children, helpless people and the aged should be evacuated, but most of the people will be needed to "stay in our cities and fight." (Available from the State Council of Civil Defense on free loan.)

which is an integral part of the communications system at the mill.

The Control Room utilizes telephone lines and radio, but because any mechanical device may fail, a corps of messengers has been recruited to carry messages and supplies over the mile-and-a-half plant, should the need arise.

"We don't know when or if an attack will come," says Coordinator Ramsey, "but we are doing our best to get ready for it. We cannot stop a bomb, but we *can* protect our men and our equipment."

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Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

PROTECTING PLANTS AND PERSONNEL

(This report is summarized from Studies No. 53 and No. 55 in the series "Studies in Business Policy" put out by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City. Printed with their permission.)

THE PROTECTION of personnel is as essential to an industry as the protection of equipment. The accumulated skills and knowledge of the working force of a plant can never be entirely replaced. However, the protection program of a factory must include protecting buildings, essential services, key machines and tools, as well as personnel.

In order to determine how to organize, how to plan, and how to protect personnel and vital industries, it is useful to consider the first hand experiences of those who have undergone bombardment. These experiences are as pertinent to our present planning as they were during World War II, despite the atomic bomb.

Either with A-bombs or high explosives there is an area of complete destruction in which little can be done. We must concern ourselves with the area surrounding this destruction. Within this area, the protection measures taken in Europe during WW II against blast and fire, are also effective against the damage from an A-bomb.

Over and over again the executives of European companies emphasize the importance of beginning early. It is TOO LATE to do considered planning and take adequate steps to protect people and property when the bombers are on their way.

British and German Experience

The following highlights are important in view of European experience. British and German firms make these six basic recommendations:

- 1) Discipline is primary and can be gained only through careful instruction and training. Orders *must* be followed. Everyone must know his emergency job and go about it almost automatically on signal. Normal lines of authority should be followed in the protection program, i.e., shop foremen or assistant foremen should be the air raid wardens, etc.
- 2) Small shelters should be established throughout the plant as near as possible to where employees work. There may not be time to go far.

Some German factories built air raid shelters in smokestacks by closing up the bottom section, below the discharge flues. Unless they suffered a direct hit (and even then perhaps only the top half goes), smokestacks usually survive blasts.

- 3) Prepare for handling a great many minor injuries.

Money spent on a new dispensary, X-ray equipment, etc., is not as important as having adequate stocks of simple bandage materials and first aid equipment. Stocks of drinking water throughout the factory and in the shelters is important. They should be checked daily. Digging out equipment (picks and shovels) must be in every shelter. Take steps to see that they are *secure*, hence, available when needed. Glass is one of the worst hazards to people during a raid—remove as much as possible.

- 4) Disperse First Aid Stations.

Even if your main first aid station is not hit, European experience often showed that rescue work could not be carried out quickly because traffic lanes were blocked by rubble and fire. A central First Aid station placed underground is good insurance.

- 5) Provision for serving hot food not only to the workers but also to the families of bombed-out employees is important in the first few days after a raid.

- 6) Don't depend on outside communications. They usually fail. Have a messenger corps. Motorized bikes are better than cars. You can lift them over rubble and so go where cars cannot.

(Copies of the two studies "Damage Control in Wartime" and "Protecting Personnel in Wartime" are available at \$3.00 and \$4.00 respectively from the Nat'l Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Ave., New York. They are highly recommended for all who are responsible for lives and property.)

IT'S TIME TO STAND UP

(Continued from page 1)

Civil Defense plans broadly outline the education, training, and organization of our people for their own safety; the use of warning systems, air raid shelters and fire-fighting; it plans for communities to organize for mutual aid and support, so as best to withstand the ravages of attack.

However, Civil Defense is much more than just a plan to save lives. It is a plan to save lives FOR A PURPOSE. It is the civilian population of this country which makes the bullets for our fighting men, spread across the globe. If we, the civilian population, fail to be prepared, if, untrained and disorganized, we lose our morale and permit panic to rule, who will man our production facilities?

If the civilian population blows up mentally, "Uncle Joe" will breathe down our necks, and tell us what we are going to do in his best MKVD style. That is the possible price for just "settin'."

Here, then, we get to the crux of the whole matter: are we going to relax, listening to the amateurs, the guys who know it all, and so be a target for a sudden crack on the jaw? Or are we going to listen to the best brains in the country—the fellows who brought us through the last war, and so meet the situation standing up, not just "settin'?"

The true answer is simple, isn't it? The trouble is that it calls for a lot of effort. It calls for a lot of thinking, a lot of planning, and training to carry out the plans. Moreover, 99% of the thinkers, planners, and trainers *must be VOLUNTEERS*.

We will have to go to work, we will have to plug and plug to get the essentials done.

Let's go to it. Let's not be caught unprepared. We owe it to ourselves, to the men in uniform, to our country, and to our whole way of life.

On Your Next Test Alert

One city got permission for the CAP to drop 55,000 leaflets during a test exercise. (It is illegal to drop anything from a plane without permission.) The cards read, "Urgent. If this were an enemy leaflet dropped to warn of atomic attack coming today, what would you do?" The recipient was asked to check answers from a list ranging from "Buy some medical supplies" to "Take to the hills." All leaflets were stamped and addressed to the local CD office.

THE FIREMEN NEED RESERVES

THE OUTSTANDING feature of the attacks on cities in World War II, was the appalling consequences of mass fires which often took the form of fire-storms, or conflagrations.

Fire storms are caused by a large number of fires starting simultaneously, close together, and merging into an inferno with a vast column of burning gases, rising almost vertically, sometimes as high as 2½ miles, and 1½ miles in diameter. Air in a fire of this size is consumed so rapidly that new air is sucked in with gale-like proportions as it heads to the fire.

In Hamburg, Germany, trees three feet in diameter were uprooted; nothing can stand against the onrush. In some areas fires burned as long as 48 hours before it was possible even to approach them.

It is likely that should even ONE A-bomb burst over an American city, it would be impossible to start operations closer than two miles from Ground Zero. A minimum of 420 fire department pumpers of 750-gallons-per-minute capacity would be needed to contain the fires caused by a *single* atomic bomb. Estimates of experienced Fire Fighters call for pumpers at 150-foot intervals on a fire front of a perimeter roughly twelve miles in length; this would, of course, be varied by availability of water, equipment, manpower, and also by terrain.

A minimum of thirty men should be trained to operate each pumper on a 24-hour basis, or ten men for each 8-hour shift. Reserve Fire Forces are needed in every village, town, and city in Pennsylvania, to be trained by the existent Fire Forces, and to serve under them in time of emergency.

Besides great conflagrations, it is inevitable that in time of attack innumerable small fires caused by broken gas mains, overturned stoves, flying sparks, and intense heat flashes will occur. Window curtains were set afire two miles from Hiroshima by the heat flash alone. These small fires

will *have* to be fought by the civilian population—either by householders, fire wardens, or the fire guards of industrial plants, apartment houses, or office buildings. The fire companies will be having all they can do to fight larger fires.

To provide stricken cities with enough equipment to fight their major fires, pumpers will obviously have to be brought from as far as 100 miles outside the damaged area. The Pennsylvania State Council of Civil Defense, through its Fire Division, has a carefully developed move-in plan by which they will direct in companies closest to the fire, cover these territories by companies from further away, etc.; meanwhile emergency supplemental State-owned equipment will be sent to the scene of the conflagration. Pennsylvania is fortunate in having a remarkable number of Fire Companies—2,200 throughout the Commonwealth, of which about 1,900 are volunteer.

These companies, heavily augmented with trained Reserves of volunteers, will form one of the most needed and most critical groups of our defense. Able-bodied men of all ages are urged to sign up as Fire Reserves at their local Civil Defense office; *then take the training*. Fighting fire requires skill, knowledge, and team play. These qualities can come only through training and constant practice.

QUOTABLE QUOTES

“Why cannot sober, intelligent people be easily awakened? Are we such sound sleepers that we are impervious to the loud cries of warning around us? Or, if we recognize these signals, why don’t we act? Are we afraid? Or disinterested?”

—Sgt. in Medical Detachment,
Korea (quoted in *U. S. News
and World Report*)

* * *

The highest form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of free people.”

—Woodrow Wilson

The drama of war is on the fighting front; the strength is on the home front.

—Newton D. Baker

* * *

The hearts of my men will be no stouter nor their courage any higher than the hearts and courage of their kin at home.

—General Mathew B. Ridgeway

* * *

Remember we are fighting to keep from fighting.

CD in “Natural” Disasters

PENNSYLVANIA, like many other States, has set up what is known as The Governor’s Emergency Disaster Committee, to direct all emergency operations required by flood, fire, explosion, and other “natural” disasters. In each County there is a Disaster Coordinator who is in full charge of all such activities within his County. Accordingly, all civil defense workers engaged in “natural” disaster operations will serve under the direction of the County Disaster Coordinator.

In some counties the same individual is also Civil Defense Director. Where this is not the case, it is suggested that the Civil Defense Director keep the Disaster Coordinator informed as to the resources of the civil defense forces and inform him that such forces will furnish assistance, on his request, in case of any “natural” disaster.

In summary the policy is this: County and local civil defense organizations will not undertake “natural” disaster operations on their own initiative, but will lend all possible aid to the County representative of the Governor’s Emergency Disaster Committee.

(Note: Lists of the Disaster Coordinators have been sent to all County CD Directors.)

Have You Thought of This?

Fifty tons of paper collected in one city netted \$124.00 for local Civil Defense needs . . . that’s a lot of arm-bands!

* * *

The Pittsburgh Railways Co. distributed 50,000 copies of “Survival Under Atomic Attack” in “Take-One” boxes of all their cars and buses. This sort of cooperation really helps get to the people.

* * *

What plans have you made to reunite members of families who have become separated?

* * *

A rural county has made special arrangements with the Boy Scout leaders to train expert semaphore flag-waggers. “If you put these boys on hillsides they can pass the word night or day,” he says, “regardless of the condition of the roads, telephone wires, weather, or anything else.”

The boys take to the idea, too. They operate equally well with either flags or flashlights.

AUXILIARY FIREMEN NEEDED

Atomic bombs are also fire bombs. An enemy attack could start raging fires in many places at once. Be ready to help save lives and property as an auxiliary fireman.

Be trained for this vital Civil Defense job. You'll learn in spare time how to use regular firefighting equipment, teach others to put out small fires. Volunteer today!



Sponsored as a public service by

SPONSOR'S NAME

This is a sample, showing one of the various ads available in mat form to aid recruiting.

THE TERMITES WITHIN

By RALPH SCHAPPELL, CD Director, Emmaus, Pa.

(Formerly F.B.I. Agent)

IN ADDITION to the A-B-C types of attack (atomic, biological, and chemical) of which the American public often hears, another effective pattern for enemy attack is already evident from campaigns against our own and other countries. Full scale efforts are now being made to infiltrate our industry and to destroy, by sabotage and civil unrest, our ability *and our will* to produce and fight. The campaign is increasing steadily in tempo and intensity.

It is realistic to anticipate a simultaneous widespread act of major sabotage and civil disruption timed to coincide with a surprise attack by direct weapons upon our production facilities.

According to the FBI, the Communists are concentrated in our most vital positions—steel installations; transportation centers like Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis; and key centers of aviation and motors. Let us not get the idea that this is accidental. The party has poured large sums of money and organizers only into the areas of greatest strategic value.

In our own State, not long ago, the most insidious Communist weapons of subversion and violence ever to penetrate the borders of the United States were brought to light.

It happened aboard an American ship, docked in Philadelphia. The vessel was making ready for sea; case after case of so-called "spoiled sardines" were being dumped overboard.

The sailors were unaware that they were consigning to the deep evidences of a Communist conspiracy which had as its deadly aim, the heart of this country's security. However, one sailor fortunately was seized with hunger, and decided to open a can. Inside were found 33 tiny pamphlets, printed in Spanish. These pamphlets contained detailed instructions on sabotage:

"Sabotage to low and high tension electrical lines, places of most practical effect; transformers, most sensitive places; how to destroy aviation pumps; how to burn up transformers by tapping their oil supplies; how to make hatband bombs whose delayed action would shatter a victim's head; how to cripple bottleneck machinery with emery dust, sulphuric acid, and ordinary gasoline."

It is known that the nation's Communists possess a catalogue of key

A NOTE FOR:

Advertisers, Press, Radio

RECRUITING for an army to defend this country at home is a job needing advertising and publicity. It is the largest public education job ever tackled in this country. America's advertisers have long given sound help in solving some of our gravest public problems; in so doing they have increased good-will for themselves. Their help is needed again for the defense of this nation.

A kit of 41 advertisements, ranging from 100-1000 lines, has been developed by Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne, one of the largest advertising agencies in the U. S., to emphasize the need for CD volunteers.

The kit contains mats of newspaper advertisements of various sizes and varieties, with space for a sponsor's name; it includes a radio fact sheet with announcements; window display suggestions; promotion ideas; and editorial suggestions. Any of this material can be obtained from your local or County CD Director, free of charge. If you prefer to prepare your own materials, by all means do so, in cooperation with your Civil Defense authorities, who can give you material.

A smash attack on America could come at any time with little or no warning. A standing army of volunteers, *trained in advance*, is the only way we can hope to keep our factories and communities running so that we could strike back and win.

strategic installations earmarked for destruction or capture in a showdown fight with Russia. Large scale sabotage on the basis of these studies would quickly and seriously cripple the industrial power of our great nation. Communications and transportation centers have been particularly carefully scrutinized.

Communist leaders are well satisfied that the planning stage for widespread sabotage is now completed. The squads that have done the job in close cooperation with the two principal Soviet espionage agencies in this country (the M.G.B. of the Ministry of State Security and the Red Army Intelligence), are now being held in readiness. The full organization is at the present time on an alert basis. Standby orders went out on July 13th, over the signature of Gus Hall, National Secretary, to the entire party, at every echelon—national, state, county, district, and section.

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A RURAL COUNTY TELLS ITS STORY

By S. HAROLD FISHER, *CD Director, Huntingdon County*

I LEARNED in World War II that people in a rural community like to have their own group with its own leader; my experience was, and is again, that with this plan the County Director gets better cooperation throughout the County. It means many evening meetings, and lots of hard hours, but it works the best.

As in other counties, the Township Supervisors and Borough Councils recommended names to the Governor for Directors; each local Director (we have forty-eight in our County) has Division Chiefs for each service on his staff.

I then organized the "Block Plan" which was used in World War II. This organization surveyed the County, house to house, using the following brief form, which proved very successful:

Huntingdon County C.D. Survey

Name
Council
Address
Phone
Were you in Civil Defense during World War II?.....
If so, what were your duties?
Will you enroll in Civil Defense?.....
Which of the following services would you prefer:
Police.... Warden ... Fire... Rescue...
Aircraft Observation..... Medical.....
Evacuation.... Welfare....
Have you had Red Cross First Aid training during the last 3 years?.....
Will you take Red Cross First Aid training?.....

This survey showed that the people of the County were willing to take the time for training and were just waiting for someone to ask them to help in Civil Defense. The information secured in this survey was a great help to each local Director.

We found that 65% of all people contacted wished to take First Aid training. The Huntingdon Chapter of American Red Cross did not have enough First Aid Instructors for our needs, so I asked the American Legion to furnish a class from their membership to take the Instructor's Course. In this way, an adequate supply of instructors was available.

My next step was to meet with three or four local Directors at a time to discuss our problems. Because the meetings were small and informal, the Directors felt free to ask as many questions as they wanted. For this reason, I believe that at the start each Director got a clear picture of Civil Defense, of what his duties were, and the responsibility he held towards the people of his community.

Covering the County in this way took a considerable amount of time. I believe, however, that both plans—the Block Plan and the small Directors' meetings—have achieved results. I believe they have developed a well set up CD organization, and have made the people of Huntingdon County Civil Defense minded.

WASHINGTON COUNTY TAKES PRIDE IN ITS TECHNICAL DIVISION

DR. R. M. BELL, head of the Physics Department of Washington and Jefferson College, has been actively organizing the Technical Division of Washington County.

"Meetings on a countywide basis, with technical representatives from every township and borough are held about four times a year," says Dr. Bell. "These meetings have been most beneficial. In addition we publish a County Bulletin several times a year to make sure that the information reaches all persons concerned."

Washington County has organized six monitoring teams. Some of them have been working on such practice

problems as: bomb hit near the team; traffic control at a road point; checking refugees—all of these as related to atomic radiation. Laboratories for storing Geiger counters and ionization chambers, and for processing film badges have been set up in the Thistle Physical Lab at Washington and Jefferson College.

Special personnel have been chosen to handle meteorological problems, to test for bacteria, to advise on chemical warfare. Each key person has a deputy, and each laboratory or post has an alternate location. Cooperation between all these divisions is encouraged.

DID YOU KNOW THAT...

75% of the entire national investment in Russia is devoted to military arms? General Eisenhower has stated that they have 20,000 warplanes, and between 300-400 submarines.

* * *

Four-fifths of the damage done by the Luftwaffe in World War II was done by the effects of fire, not blast?

* * *

Radar can see to the moon, but not over the nearest hill? A plane hugging the surface of the earth cannot be detected by radar until it is "visible" on a straight, unblocked line. That is why human observers are still needed.

* * *

British records indicate that an average of 20-30 man-hours are required for *each single* piece of rescue work. That is why so many rescue teams will be needed in all cities and towns.

* * *

Planes can now travel 600 miles per hour?

UNITED THEY STAND

To SIMPLIFY the problem of industrial defense, ten major national industrial plants in the New Jersey area have set up an interplant defense group, according to the 16 February 1952 issue of Newsweek.

RCA Victor, GM's Hyatt Bearings Plant, Crucible Steel Co., DuPont's Kearny Plant, Otis Elevator, Worthington Pump and Machinery Co., Nopco Chemical, Reynolds Metal Co., and Driver Harris Company have combined efforts to lend each other fire-fighting, demolition and first aid equipment in any emergency—either peace or war.

This pooling of disaster equipment, together with the trained personnel to man it, will mean that no single company needs to make an excessive capital outlay for plant protection, yet each one has a far larger disaster organization than its own could ever be. By retaining duplicate master lists of all emergency equipment in all member plants, any plant security chief can borrow by telephone what he needs when an extraordinary emergency arises.

SECURITY POSTERS

Any war plant may obtain without cost Industrial Security promotional material, such as posters, leaflets, etc., by writing to the Office of Industrial Security, Munitions Board, Pentagon, Wash. 25, D. C.

THE CITY OF ERIE LIKES STEAM

THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION of Erie's CD Council has run exhaustive city-wide tests, using 2 and 5 HP electrical sirens and a steam siren.

The local Electric Company provided a truck with a hydraulic lift on which the electrical sirens were mounted. The sirens were blown in the business section of the city, among high buildings, residential districts, and within yards of noisy industry. Police officers on foot and in cruising cars, cab drivers, bus drivers and employees of the utility companies, were used as spotters. They were asked to report their location and whether they would rate the sound as "strong," "fair," or "faint."

The reports were carefully plotted on a city map after each test. The Engineering Committee ran similar tests with steam sirens, mounted on the roofs of boiler houses in various industries.

When all the tests were completed, a master map was plotted and the city's siren needs were drawn up: 15 steam and 12 electrical sirens were needed to cover the City of Erie and its suburban sections, or an area of 50 square miles, and a population of approximately 180,000 people.

Results of the Tests

5 H.P. Results of the test on the 5 H.P. siren showed that it covered approximately 4,000 feet in the residential districts and about 3,000 feet in the business section outside of buildings. The best that could be expected in actual building penetration in the business section was 1500 feet. For residential districts the best was approximately one-half mile.

Steam The results of the steam siren showed that coverage was approximately 5,000 feet with a high noise level from traffic, industry, and RR yards. Buildings were penetrated to the extent of one-half mile from the siren location in the downtown business district.

Method of Operation

All sirens will be blown simultaneously from the Control Center over wire circuits leased from the Telephone Company. The steam sirens will be actuated with a selenoid switch and a relay on the electrical sirens.

The City of Erie's Siren Committee feels that steam sirens should be used as much as possible because if something happened to the utility lines, steam sirens can be operated manually.

OUR RADIO AMATEURS ARE WORKING

ACROSS THE Commonwealth spreads a valuable human resource in the form of 4300 men and women who belong to the Pennsylvania CD Radio Amateur System.

"In the case of enemy attack," states Mr. Charles Landis, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Amateurs, "we expect at least 60% of our 4300 members would take an active part."

The plan includes both base stations and mobile units on various meter lengths. The Commonwealth has approved the purchase of emergency power plants which will be used to operate some of these amateur radio stations in the event that commercial power should fail.

Because the concept of the plan calls for preparedness for both natural disaster and "man-made" disaster, or Civil Defense operations, the basic networks follow the lines of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Upper Ohio watersheds. Many amateurs have already been seasoned by disaster experience gained in the floods of these rivers.

These primary networks will form a nucleus for picking up additional radio stations and developing new networks as required by Civil Defense needs. The State's 4300 amateurs are already being integrated into these networks.

The planning is being headed by Mr. Paul D. Mercado, Eastern Area Director, Mr. Robert A. Blackburn, Western Area Director, and Mr. E. Daniel Leibensperger, Central Area Director, in addition to Mr. Landis, Chairman of the Board.

STAFF COLLEGE

The Staff College of Civil Defense, Olney, Maryland, is open to Civil Defense Directors from industry; to CD Chairmen of institutions, groups, and organizations; as well as to all CD Directors or staff members from State, County, City, Township, or Borough levels. Classes are held every two weeks:

May 5-10	June 2-7
May 12-17	June 9-14
May 19-24	June 16-21
May 26-31	June 23-28

A charge of \$5.00 a day covers room and meals. Women as well as men are welcome.



AMATEUR RADIOMEN CONFER

From l. to r., Mr. A. B. Hipple, Alternate Director, Central Area; Mr. C. G. Landis, Chairman, C. D. Radio Amateur System; Mr. E. D. Liebensperger, Director, Central Area

THE TERMITES WITHIN

(Continued from page 5)

The Communist party today has in the neighborhood of 54,000 members in the United States. They are organized in thirty continental and two territorial districts. Let us bear in mind further, for every bonafide Communist member, the Communists say there are ten "non-members" who are eager, ready and able to carry out their orders.

Civil Defense leaders, industrial leaders, and plant protection experts are alert to the presence of this fourth type of deadly weapon. The public as a whole, however, must also realize that such a weapon is being used right now, against us. We must realize that the *will to resist*, the desire to stand fast in a free world, is a part of the U. S. target. Until we believe that we really are in danger, until we work together as a unit to keep this country safe, the defense of this nation will remain weak. The difference between a Communist and an average American, it has been said, is that the Communist *works* twenty-four hours a day. His job of destroying our way of life is so important to his mind that nothing, no vacation, or relaxation or excuse, is important enough to keep him from achieving his aim.

The average American locks his door at night—he protects his own property instinctively. How much the more should we be watchful for the national property which is the basis of our free life. The time has come when we *must* take seriously the statement "Defense Is Everybody's Job."

KEYSTONE DEFENDER

This publication is reaching further and further into the Commonwealth; we still would like to have the names and addresses of men and women in positions to help us with the tremendous task of increasing public interest in the defense of this country. We would like to add them to our mailing list. They may be Civil Defense personnel, union leaders, industrial men and women, editors, radio commentators, club chairmen—whoever they are, if they can use the information found in this paper and can help us to reach some of the ten million people of the Commonwealth, we will gratefully add them to the list. Write Miss Alison Raymond, 1335 Suburban Station Building, Phila. 3, Pa.

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The mat for this and other cartoons are included in the Recruiting Kit prepared for FCDA by BBD and O. (See page 5 for article.) To obtain this or any other mat, contact your local, County or State Civil Defense Office for order cards, or write direct to the Advertising Council, 25 West 45th Street, New York 19, N. Y.